

(i) This amendment becomes effective on August 30, 1995.

Issued in Renton, Washington, on July 12, 1995.

**Darrell M. Pederson,**

*Acting Manager, Transport Airplane Directorate, Aircraft Certification Service.*

[FR Doc. 95-17553 Filed 7-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-13-U

## 14 CFR Part 71

[Airspace Docket No. 93-ASO-20]

### Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cocoa, FL

**AGENCY:** Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), DOT.

**ACTION:** Final rule; correction.

**SUMMARY:** This action corrects an error in the airspace description of a final rule that was published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 1995, Airspace Docket No. 93-ASO-20. The description as published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 1995, inadvertently states that the airspace extends each side of the 127° bearing northeast, instead of each side of the 307° bearing northwest of the Merritt Island NDB.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 0901 UTC, September 14, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Stanley Zylowski, System Management Branch, Air Traffic Division, Federal Aviation Administration, PO Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia 30320; telephone (404) 305-5570.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### History

**Federal Register** Document 95-15715, Airspace Docket No. 93-ASO-20, published on June 27, 1995 (60 FR 33106), established Class E airspace at Cocoa, FL, to provide adequate Class E airspace for IFR operations at Merritt Island Airport. The description as published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 1995, inadvertently states that the airspace extends each side of the 127° bearing northeast, instead of each side of the 307° northwest of the Merritt Island NDB. This correction to the airspace designation does not affect the size of the Class E airspace area.

##### Correction to Final Rule

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, the airspace description for the Class E airspace area at Cocoa, FL, as published in the **Federal Register** on June 27, 1995 (60 FR 33106), (**Federal Register** Document 95-15715; page 33106, column 2), and the description in FAA Order 7400.9B,

which is incorporated by reference in 14 CFR 71.1, is corrected as follows:

#### § 71.1 [Corrected]

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ASO FL E5 Cocoa, FL [Corrected]

Merritt Island Airport, FL

(Lat. 28°20'30" N, long. 80°41'08" W)

Merritt Island NDB

(Lat. 28°20'27" N, long. 80°41'18" W)

That airspace extending upward from 700 feet above the surface within a 6.3-mile radius of the Merritt Island Airport and within 2.5 miles each side of the 307° bearing from the Merritt Island NDB, extending from the 6.3-mile radius to 7 miles northwest of the NDB; excluding that airspace within the Titusville, FL, and Melbourne, FL, Class E airspace areas.

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Issued in College Park, Georgia, on July 19, 1995.

**Stanley Zylowski,**

*Acting Manager, Air Traffic Division, Southern Region.*

[FR Doc. 95-18732 Filed 7-28-95; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of Export Administration

#### 15 CFR Parts 778 and 799

[Docket No. 950720186-5186-01]

RIN 0694-AA69

### Revisions to the Export Administration Regulations: Exports of Vaccines

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Export Administration, Commerce.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Bureau of Export Administration maintains the Commerce Control List (CCL), which appears in the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). This rule revises the scope of controls applicable to vaccines that contain Australia Group (AG) controlled microorganisms or toxins that are currently classified under 1C61B. This rule amends the CCL by creating a new Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C91F to authorize the export of vaccines that contain AG-controlled microorganisms or toxins under the provisions of General License G-DEST to eligible destinations (i.e. all destinations except Country Groups S and Z, and Iran).

This rule will reduce the licensing and paperwork burden on U.S. exporters of vaccines without jeopardizing U.S. policy objectives in stemming the proliferation of biological weapons.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This rule is effective July 26, 1995.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For questions on vaccines, call James Seevaratnam, Bureau of Export Administration, telephone: (202) 482-3343; or Patricia Sefcik, telephone: (202) 482-0707.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### Background

ECCN 1C61B contains a list of microorganisms and toxins that require a validated license to all destinations except Canada. The list of controlled organisms corresponds to the list of controlled items agreed to by the Australia Group, a multilateral group dedicated to preventing the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. This rule removes validated export licensing requirements on vaccines that contain microorganisms or toxins controlled under ECCN 1C61B because there is no consensus for multilateral controls under the Australia Group and because the United States Government agrees that it is highly unlikely that vaccines, whether live, attenuated or dead, can directly aid in the development, production and weaponization of biological weapons agents.

Specifically, this rule amends the CCL by creating a new Export Control Classification Number (ECCN) 1C91F to authorize the export of vaccines that contain AG-controlled microorganisms or toxins under the provisions of General License G-DEST to eligible destinations (i.e. all destinations except Country Groups S and Z, and Iran). Extra caution should be exercised when making any large shipment (i.e. 5,000 doses or more), or when making any shipment to destinations, projects, or facilities of proliferation concern that are identified in Supplement No. 5 to Part 778 of the EAR. Also note that pursuant to the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations (31 CFR 575.205 of January 18, 1991), no goods, technology (including technical data or other information), or services may be exported from the United States, or if subject to U.S. jurisdiction, exported or reexported from a third country to Iraq, to any entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iraq, except as authorized by the Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

This export licensing liberalization has no effect on the regulatory requirements of any other agency or department, e.g., Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.